



# INITIATIVE FOR CONSERVATION IN THE ANDEAN AMAZON FY 2013 ANNUAL PERFORMANCE REPORT

*PURUS-MANU CONSORTIUM*

*WORLD WILDLIFE FUND, INC. (WWF)*

## **1. PROJECT FACT SHEET**

1.1. NAME OF THE PROJECT: CONSERVING THE AMAZON HEADWATERS  
OF THE PURUS-MANU CONSERVATION CORRIDOR

1.2. DATES (START/FINISH)

AGREEMENT/CONTRACT: 9/30/2011 TO 9/30/2015

REPORT PERIOD: 1/01/2013 TO 9/30/2013

PRIME PARTNER: WWF

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1.6. USAID MECHANISM NUMBER: AID-OAA-A-11-00022

## 1. OVERALL PROGRAM DESCRIPTION

The project's overall goal is to secure the long-term conservation of the Purus Manu Conservation Corridor (PMCC) and key flora and fauna species that benefit local communities and indigenous groups. The project will achieve this goal through a combination of on-the-ground interventions to build protected area and natural resource management and environmental governance capacities, coupled with efforts to build enabling regional and national policies.

We aim to meet this goal through three conservation objectives:

- By 2015, the Alto Purus National Park (APNP), Purus Communal Reserve (PCR) and Territorial Reserves (TR) are fully implementing management and financial sustainability plans, with well-trained government staff and civil society management committees.
- By 2015, the implementation of sustainable natural resource management practices and effective control of illegal activities in Yurua, Purus, Sepahua and Madre de Dios sectors, in the area of influence of the APNP and the PCR is completed, leading to a reduction in threats and improved socio-economic well-being for local populations.
- The establishment of an enabling policy framework that ensures the long-term conservation of the PMCC and the economic well-being of its inhabitants.

**Objective 1:** Contribute to improving the management of the APNP and PCR by supporting the implementation of management plans and building staff capacity. We will strengthen civil society to support more efficient management of the PA. Through close collaboration with the Ministry of Culture (MINCUL in Spanish), territorial reserves will be strengthened by the construction and implementation of protection mechanisms.

**Objective 2:** Contribute to improving sustainable use of natural resources by indigenous groups, local communities, and forest concessionaires. We also seek the consolidation of sustainable productive activities to mitigate threats to PMCC.

**Objective 3:** Minimize threats to the corridor by strengthening policies and political capacities. The project is working to build technical capacity of the Regional Governments of Ucayali and Madre de Dios, and will design and implement a strategy to maintain the resilience of ecosystems and production systems of the

PMCC against climate change. Finally, we want the PMCC to be recognized as a natural asset and resource of national pride.

The consortium responsible for the implementation of the project is led by WWF and includes CARE, Frankfurt Zoological Society (SZF), ProNaturaleza–Fundación Peruana para la Conservación de la Naturaleza, the Regional Organization of AIDSEP Ucayali (ORAU) and Propurus.

## **2. ACHIEVEMENTS OVERVIEW**

### **2.1. ICAA INTERMEDIATE RESULTS**

#### **2.1.1. IR1 – Selected Landscapes Managed sustainably**

**Master Plans of the APNP and PCR** were officially approved and disseminated locally. To date, 143 people (27 women and 116 men) are aware of the APNP's Master Plan, through 3 workshops held in the Sepahua sector and 1 workshop in the Madre de Dios sector. For the **capacity building objective**, a guidance document "*Capacity building of the NPA/TR/CC staff based on a participatory management approach*" was elaborated, as well as a guidance paper for park-rangers with complementary funds. To date, 17 park-rangers from the APNP and PCR out of 27 have improved their knowledge through 6 trainings.

To date, in the **APNP and PCR** there has not been any significant impact from illegal logging, invasions or related activities. Three air and eight aquatic/ground patrols were carried out during the last year (oct 2012-oct 2013). These patrols have been supported by different institutions, such as the OT IPIIC-VMI, the Ucayali DEFFS, FENAMAD, ACONADISH, Yurua Surveillance Committees and ORAU protection agents. Signs that confirmed the presence of Indigenous Peoples in Isolation and Initial Contact (IPIIC) within the Murunahua and Madre de Dios TRs were found during the patrol. To date, the major threats are: (1) a 10 km illegal path in Purus towards the Conservation Concession of MABOSINFRON, PCR and APNP. This threat was evidenced nationwide through a publication in the journal El Comercio, and (2) illegal gold-mining in the Pariamanu River (a few kilometers from the Madre de Dios TR). Finally, an air patrol protocol has been developed for the APNP with aims to improve surveillance mechanisms.

The APNP and PCR have purchased **equipment** (boats, engines, computer equipment, etc.) to facilitate their work. The APNP **Headquarters** in Puerto Esperanza have been extended and improved with counterpart funds, and the Iberia Headquarters (Madre de Dios sector) has been opened. Lastly, the Madre de Dios sector has completed its demarcation (6 information panels were maintained and 2 others were installed).

In order to strengthen the NPA management and its financial sustainability, different agreements were developed in collaboration with the Director of SERNANP with objectives to increase the State's budget provision for staff expenses from the 2 NPAs (currently paid by international cooperation funds) and the purchase and maintenance of equipment in the AOPs.

**ECOPURUS** has produced an AOP for 2013 and has a budget in place (a small grant supported with counterpart funds). So far, the Directorate (5 people) has a better understanding of fund management, through training and periodical support. Moreover, eleven people received training and have a better knowledge about the Communal Reserves Special Regimen, ECOPURUS roles and functions, and Natural Protected Areas Laws (1 training). Unfortunately, there are still significant barriers preventing female participation in Purus. ECOPURUS is a good example of this, as it is currently formed by the presidents of 26 CCNN and by the Board (1 woman and 4 men).

ECOPURUS Directorate produced an informative video (in Junikuin, Sharanahua and Spanish) about the roles, functions and activities it executes. This video was shown in 9 CCNN, resulting in improved knowledge of ECOPURUS' work by 360 people (from the 9 CCNN). With funds of the Project, an event was carried out in Puerto Esperanza, with aims to make known the "Environmental Citizenship Award 2013" (promoted by MINAM), which ECOPURUS won in the category "Eco-businesses and Bio-commerce" for the sustainable use of mahogany seed orchards. This event was attended by 50 stakeholders, including one MINAM's representative.

Following this, information was shared through a press release which was used in the local Puerto Esperanza newspaper, Revista Frontera Viva (which sells 500 copies), 1 press release on WWF's website and 1 press release in two Pucallpa newspapers: "Al día" (6000 copies produced) and "Impetu" (8000 copies produced). As a result of the impact from this experience in Puerto Esperanza, MINAM has carried out similar events in other regions of the country.

Through two workshops, the **PCR's Management Committee** (31 members) has received training on the roles and functions of the CdG and its directorate. The first workshop was attended by 75 people, and included representatives from both indigenous communities and civil society – 64 men (85%) and 11 women (15%). The second was exclusively aimed at the directorate (7 men and 1 woman). A radio spot was broadcast in Sharanahua, Junikuin, Asháninka and Spanish, about the roles and functions of the Management Committee. Finally, part of the directorate participated in defining the modules and contents of the Leaders Training Program, as well as in the Indigenous Translators Training Workshop for the application of a tool regarding the Climate Vulnerability and Capacity Analysis (CVCA).

To date, the **APNP's Management Committee** has achieved **better representation** in the Yurua sector, an increase from 4 to 12 key stakeholders (90% of the district key stakeholders), and in the Sepahua sector, 9 key stakeholders were officially incorporated. Through **ordinary meetings** in each sector, AOPs have been elaborated, directorates have been chosen, and activity progress has been assessed. The Committee carried out the IV

**General Members Assembly** in Pucallpa, in which the 2013/2015 Executive Committee was chosen, and the regulations and AOPs were reviewed. The Committee is led by the Regional Coordinator of Indigenous Peoples AIDSEP Atalaya, and represented by its president Nery Zapata Fasabi of the Yine people.

Members of the Sepahua and Purus Management Committees have **improved understanding** of the role and functions of the CdG, as a participatory space in the NPA's management. One workshop was held in Sepahua, which was attended by 33 people (31 men and 2 women), and another in Puerto Esperanza, which was attended by 60 people (51 men and 9 women). The MADRE DE DIOS subcommittee has identified key stakeholders with aims to provide them with more information about the NPA. To date, meetings have been carried out in 7 Indigenous Communities (03 in Tahuamanu and 04 in Las Piedras), as well as in 02 places along the highway.

Twenty members of the 4 **community surveillance committees** of Yurua have received training as voluntary park-rangers on issues related to the IPIIC's protection (7 workshops locally and 01 in Pucallpa); 13 members were accredited by SERNANP. SERNANP promotes the development of programs of voluntary park rangers (recognized by law) with aims to strengthen capacities in the NPA's management, as well as to providing the opportunity of training in the sustainable use of natural resources and extension techniques. Moreover, it contributes to strengthen the relationship between communities and the NPA's staff.

They now have the basic tools for control and surveillance activities in their communities and the Murunahua TR. Through the **exchange of experiences** between members of the surveillance committees and the Purus and Yurua leaders, there is more general knowledge of the organization and interaction of the surveillance committees with the APNP and PCR's staff, which is vital to keep fostering this voluntary work system. The leaders of Yurua carried out meetings in 2 CCNN to share their experiences.

The APNP's Headquarters has established 04 **strategic alliances** and has signed an Inter-institutional Cooperation Agreement with the Executive Forest and Wildlife Directorate of Ucayali. It has also signed a 2013/14 Workplan within the framework of a cooperation agreement with the Sepahua **Local Education Management Unit (UGEL)**; and it has signed an Inter-institutional agreement and elaborated a Workplan with Tahuamanu UGEL. Finally, within the institutional agreement framework, jointly with the Yurua UGEL, it has developed four bilingual educational materials (Yaminahua/Spanish and vice versa) for dissemination in local elementary schools. In addition, in partnership with MINAM, 171 teachers of the Tahuamanu province have received training on conservation and environmental protection through 1 workshop. An additional 171 students from 3 different schools are also now aware of the river otter's presence as an emblematic species in the region and in PMCC basins. "The participation of civil society organizations such as ECOPURUS, the Management Committees of the RCP and PNAP and the Surveillance Committees, is crucial to ensure the protection and conservation of both protected areas. Furthermore, this strategy combined with the support for developing sustainable economic activities based on natural resource management as reported in the next IR is key to support the sustainability of the management of both protected areas."

With counterpart funds, MABOSINFRON – which holds the conservation **concession, La Novia River** – has created organizational, functional, administrative and financial procedures manuals, and has established its work regulations. MABOSINFRON has improved its administrative and accounting knowledge (1 workshop) and received accounting support for its monthly reports. It has also acquired a boat, an engine, a computer and field equipment. Finally, it has joined efforts with the adjacent indigenous community to sign an Adjacency Act, with aims to agree upon the limits between both groups; it has also executed the demarcation of three vertices of the concession.

MABOSINFRON has increased knowledge of the management of camera traps used in wildlife monitoring along the concession through fieldwork and one training workshop were 14 members (100%) of the association participated.

About 150 people from Puerto Esperanza are now aware of the Concession and the type of resident fauna, through 2 photographic exhibitions comprised from the results of the wildlife assessment carried out in the area (attended by 50 and 100 people respectively).

AIDSEP has submitted a proposal to SERNANP for the **creation of a conservation area in Yurúa**, defining the necessary steps to achieve this objective. The proposal has been officially received and assessed. Several meetings have been carried out with ACONADIYSH, as well as informative assemblies with the CCNN, in order to determine if there is still interest in this proposal.

The new MINCUL-VMI staff is aware of the proposal for the **institutionalization of protection agents of the TRs and the contingency and protection plans of the TRs**, which were elaborated within the project framework. A roadmap has been developed in partnership with SERNANP and the Ministry of Culture in order to approve the guidelines for the Anthropologic Contingency Plans in and around NPAs. As part of the activities planned for the IPIIC's protection, with the financial support of the project, all the APNP's staff in the Madre de Dios sector has received suggested vaccines for the IPIIC's protection.

The protection agents of the Murunahua, MashcoPiro and Madre de Dios TRs were **trained** through a workshop carried out in partnership with FENAMAD. 35 journalists and communicators from Madre de Dios (16 women and 19 men) are aware of the IPIIC and have disseminated information regarding this subject. Due to the presence of a group of IPIIC in front of the Monte Salvado native community, FENAMAD was supported logistically for addressing this emergency that resulted in the recognition of several stakeholders involved in the need to jointly plan measurements to address this sort of events"

## **2.1.2. IR2 - Key Elements of Natural Resources Governance Functioning in Critical Landscapes**

The **Regional Plan for IPIIC's protection in Madre de Dios** – led by GOREMAD and supported by FENAMAD – was created with the project's financial and technical support. The process included the participation and support of the MINCUL VMI and two meetings with stakeholders from the region (39 and 18 respectively). The Plan is for a protection strategy for the adjacent area to the territorial reserves, and seeks to coordinate State and Civil

Society efforts in the areas which must be protected. The Plan will be approved by a GOREMAD Regional Ordinance.

GOREU has proposed to adjust its organizational structure, based on the assessment of their current technical-operational capacities; this have led to improved management and effectiveness of the DEFFS Ucayali and its HQ in Atalaya, which aims for **an effective management of timber forest concessions in the Ucayali region**. In forest management in the Ucayali Region, the project has produced a document with proposals for adjustment of Standards and Procedures related to Forest Concessions, This has been submitted, as required, to the President of the Republic for their enactment through a Supreme Decree on the General Forest Management Plan (GFMP), extension of time limit for timber mobilization, recalculation of exploitation rights fees, and reasons of expiration. A Ministerial Resolution to regulate the recalculation of debts for exploitation rights fees, and amendments to the debt refinancing regime for the exploitation rights of logging concessions contracts; and a Ministerial Resolution that regulates the forest exploitation culmination procedure, mobilization of timber balance, and re-entry to the Annual Operating Plan.

These normative proposals were produced in workgroups in Pucallpa, Iquitos and Tarapoto, where they received a favorable review from OSINFOR and the Ministry of Agriculture, who continued with the process until it reached the Presidency of the Cabinet.

At the local level, the regional ordinance was approved, and sustainable forest management for the struggle against illegal logging in Ucayali was officially declared as a public interest.

GOREU now has a **Forest Information System (FIS)** ([http://siga.ergionucayali.gob.pe/prototipo\\_sifu/index.php](http://siga.ergionucayali.gob.pe/prototipo_sifu/index.php)) in Ucayali that provides DEFFSU with a tool to facilitate public access to forest information, and that contributes to stakeholder decision-making processes, through statistical information of the DEFFSU documentary production.

In **Madre de Dios**, the **Regional Roundtable of Forest Dialogue and Agreement** was officially reactivated. This was achieved through a joint effort and agreement with GOREMAD that a collective space was needed in order to address commonly shared forestry issues. Such reactivation meant 2 previous meetings with forest users, in which the participation of representatives of the Shiringa concessions and Forest Management Committee was agreed. Once the roundtable was reactivated, two meetings were held in which a technical secretary was chosen on behalf of the forest users. At these meetings, the workplan, which incorporates actions related to the regulatory processes of the new forestry law, was also approved.

The **Forest Management Committee of the Sepahua district** has developed three Training Modules: (i) Participatory Management, (ii) Management of areas for forest resource management, (iii) Forest concession as a comprehensive forest management model. These modules are being coordinated together with the DFFS Atalaya.

The **Forest Management Committee of Tahuamanu** has management tools, such as its Strategic Plan and its AOP. It also has a training plan on land titling, forest legislation, conflicts resolution, NPA, IPIIC, and crosscutting issues such as gender and climate change. So far, 2 workshops have been carried out: land titling (28 people), and Forest Legislation and new context for the forest management (42 people).

FECONAPU and ORAU have assessed the results achieved in the **Purus Action Plan** (2007-2011), and have developed a proposal for the next Action Plan in Purus Province (2013 – 2017). The assessment and proposal were submitted to the Ministries of the Environment, Culture, Health, Education and Foreign Affairs, as well as to the Ombudsman's Office. Furthermore, the project has developed a workplan led by indigenous organizations to influence the approval of the new period for the Purus Action Plan.

Technical assistance was provided in the workshops for the **Provincial Development Plan of Purus (2013 – 2018)**, which was approved through Municipal Ordinance. During this process, the local government was provided with inputs in order to include gender equality approaches and the inclusion of life-plans of indigenous organizations; however, they were not considered by the authority. As an alternative, a process to establish an **Intersectoral Coordination Roundtable** for working on these issues has started alongside indigenous communities. Also, additional technical information was provided to the process of **meso-zoning of the Purus Province**, fostered by GOREU and the Provincial Municipality of Purus.

In order to strengthen the involvement of indigenous women and young people, ACONADISH has developed a roadmap to address these issues during the process of updating its **Life-Plan**.

In order to **strengthen the indigenous participation** in Yurua, Purus and Madre de Dios, a **Training Program for Indigenous Leaders** proposal was developed alongside local indigenous organizations. The objective is to identify and train translators to facilitate training processes in local communities, foster the participation of women, and add value to the indigenous vision as it pertains to land use and management within the territories.

During this year, members of the consortium have been supporting different national, regional and local authorities, indigenous organizations, CCNN and NGOs, in order to address the main threat to the Corridor: **The Draft Law of Iñapari- Puerto Esperanza Terrestrial Interconnection** (PL 1035 2011 CR). Technical information about the road has been provided to congressmen, grassroots organizations, NGOs and journalists. Indigenous leaders have also been encouraged to engage in events and discussions with relevant stakeholders to ensure their perspectives are incorporated into the political decision making process.

These actions have resulted in positive impacts, and through this, they produced a proposal to raise the project in two sessions of the Andean Commission, Amazonian and Afro-Peruvian Peoples, Environment and Ecology (CPAAAE); FECONAPU participated in one session.

Also, FECONAPU held a meeting with MINAM, MINCULTURA and the Congress in order to promote the need to protect the corridor against the threat(s) related to the PL 1035 2011



CR and the illegal path towards the PCR, PNP and Madre de Dios TR. This policy work has been developed by indigenous organizations, partners of the FECONAPU and ORAU project, with technical and scientific information provided by the other partners on environmental, social and legal aspects related to the issue.

The work with the media was reinforced through press conferences and events, media trips, interviews with local authorities and peoples, and most importantly, different informative meetings with leading journalists and heads of the main national media. As a result, over 30 media appearances were generated, including many in-depth research reports, which in turn led to over 100 media appearances related to the Purus situation. Based on the direct work with the main TV, radio and press media, informed opinion in favor of the conservation of the Purus-Manu Complex increased throughout media, authorities and even civil society at large. These trends still continue and have weakened the draft law, which was, in fact, written without proper consultative and participatory planning. This organized effort by the consortium members is ongoing.

To complement this, we have worked closely with local authorities and leaders in their communications and media capacity building efforts, with the aim of placing them as effective spokespeople and active promoters of the corridor. This has generated several interviews with the NPA's authorities and local indigenous leaders in national media.

An online platform was built to support promotion and dissemination of information. As a result, different communication products were developed and distributed, including a presentation, banner, factsheet (English and Spanish), CDs with 25 technical documents and educational infographics (1000 copies). The latter is the most important because it is a high quality communications tool that combines and emphasizes both opportunities and values of the corridor. Such info graphics have been widely distributed throughout the country (730 copies).

### **2.1.3. IR3 – Increased Capacity to Utilize PES-like and other Economic Incentive Programs**

So far, 2 studies focused on the market potential of **management of non-timber forest products (PFNM)** have been developed for the **Indigenous Communities** of Purus and Yurua: 1) a study on mahogany seeds demand, and 2) an assessment of the management and marketing capacities of ECOPURUS, ACONADYSH and 6 native communities.

The analysis of strengths and weaknesses for marketing processes of the ACONADYSH and ECOPURUS indigenous organizations and indigenous communities identifies that ACONADISH lacks a proper business plan and that the community members do not have the business acumen to negotiate with entrepreneurs. Conversely, ECOPURUS already has experience in business, and thus has more resources to engage in commercial negotiation processes. Also, PFNMs with market potential, such as the shiringa and copaiba resins for Purus, and mahogany seeds for Yurua, have been identified.

There is a **participatory rural diagnosis in 4 CCNN of Purus**, which aimed to: (i) provide basic information about agroforestry and elaborate a plan for the implementation of **agroforestry plots** in each of the 4 CCNN; (ii) identify experiences related to agroforestry production, especially the one implemented with the Special Project Pichis-Palcazú; (iii) identify main agroforestry farmworkers and their requirements and (iv); know more about the basic characteristics of the communities in order to facilitate the design and implementation of the agroforestry system.

So far, there are eight young people from the **CCNN Monte Salvado and Puerto Nuevo who have been trained as agroforestry promoters**. In partnership with the Peruvian Amazon Research Institute (IIAP), the project designed a Training Program for Agroforestry Promoters, for young indigenous people of the Monte Salvado and Puerto Nuevo communities.

The program is comprised of 3 stages: (1) training workshops from February 4<sup>th</sup> to March 1<sup>st</sup>, 2013 in the IIAP facilities, which addressed aquaculture modules for Amazonian species, agroforestry, forest management, organic fertilizers and plant propagation – the workshop was attended by 8 young people (06 men and 02 women); (2) replication of modules, from August 28<sup>th</sup> to September 3<sup>rd</sup>, for young people who participated in the program, and who were supported with technical assistance from IIAP experts and the project; (3) technical assistance to the agroforestry plots, which is still ongoing

The **Ariana Forest Concession** in Sepahua has a Comprehensive Management Plan for Natural Forests, which is currently going through an approval process. The Plan has two components: the Annual Operating Plan N° 10, which includes management activities for species with timber use potential and the Complementary Management Plan for identified species with non-timber potential use, such as cedar seeds (*Cedrela odorata*) and copaiba resin (*Copaifera officinalis*), as an alternative that fosters sustainable forestry management practices within this sector of the Peruvian Amazon.

In order to increase sustainability efforts of this initiative, there is a **market research study for cedar and copaiba, and a business plan for cedar**. One of the main findings from these studies is that potential buyers of copaiba oil are companies that market natural products; resin middlemen and the pharmaceutical industry. There is now Peruvian companies that, with support from foreign firms, have launched copaiba (oil) based cosmetic products to domestic and international markets. For the marketing of cedar seeds, the domestic market shows the most potential, with special emphasis in Loreto, Ucayali, Huánuco, Junín, Pasco, San Martín and probably Lima.

**Forest concessions of MADERYJA (Acre basin) and Wood Tropical Forest (Pariamanu basin), in Madre de Dios**, have improved their monitoring plans vis-a-vis the installment and assessment of 5 permanent monitoring plots (PPM). The results show that the assessed areas have an acceptable number of species by hectare (Maderyja in 2 PPM 389 individuals/ha with 96 sp. and Wood TF in 3 PPM 598 individuals/ha with 83 sp.), a large percentage of regeneration for species of low economic value, but there are also species of high ecologic and economic value, such as the mahogany, cedar, ishpingo, shihuahuaco, etc. which will be periodically assessed to better understand forest growth dynamics.

**ECOMUSA** has improved its sustainable management practices for shiringa through: technical advice for the elaboration and approval of 4 management plans, workshops (21 partners) on improvement production capacities), and the construction of 3 production centers (9m2), each of them including artisanal furnace (4m2) for the processing of latex

and shiringa sheets. In total, 4 production centers (1 still under construction). All the aforementioned activities have improved shiringa collection and production practices. During the past year, ECOMUSA has directly exported 1430 kg of shiringa sheets to Portugal (US\$ 7745) for the first time. In 2012, ECOMUSA sold for the first time 638 kg of shiringa sheets, which were allocated in the national market (for US\$ 3360). In 2011, only there was sale of latex. Finally, ECOMUSA has achieved the recognition of 07 forest custodians, with aims to improve protection and surveillance actions within its concessions.

ECOMUSA has also improved its accounting management, updated its accounting system for the first time since 2006, and regulated its standing before SUNAT through 2 training workshops (5 partners) and the periodical support of one accountant and the project team. Additionally, ECOMUSA has updated its Directorate in the Public Records.

The **Small Artisanal Fishermen Association of Tahuamanu** has strengthened its capacities through a workshop in partnership with the IIAP, regarding aquaculture alternatives; 14 people (05 women and 09 men) participated. Moreover, the President of the Association participated in the "*II Review and Update Workshop of the Fishery Regulation in the Peruvian Amazon – ROPA*" (Iquitos), which was later disseminated to 16 members of the fishermen association in Iberia. As a result, the Association and PRODUCE have agreed on actions to strengthen the fishery surveillance committee.

#### **2.1.4. IR4 – Greater Understanding and Solutions for Key Environmental**

An **assessment of wildlife along La Novia conservation concession (under MABOSINFRON management)** was carried out, as part of the institutional reinforcement framework of the Management and Conservation Association of Forests without Borders of La Novia River basin (MABOSINFRON), with the aim of contributing towards improved knowledge of biodiversity in the Purus-Manu Corridor. This was done in the dry season (July-August). Over a period of sixty days, a total of 36 camera traps (Bushnell Trophy cam HD) were placed in an area of approx. 2500 ha (37% of the concession area). Based on the results, a manual of "Directions for the installment and review of camera traps for wildlife studies" was created and shared with the MABOSINFRON team. The first findings of the research suggest that the concession harbors a high level of wildlife diversity. In general terms, the presence of a majority of large and medium sized mammal species can be confirmed, including edentates (*Priodontes maximus*, *Myrmecophaga tridactyla*, *Dasypus spp.*), and ungulates (*Tapirus terrestris*, *Pecari tajacu*, *Mazama americana*). Among the large predators, there are five of the six Peruvian Amazon feline species present (*Leopardus pardalis*, *Leopardus wiedii*, *Puma concolor*, *Puma yagouaroundi*, *Panthera onca*) and canidae species (*Atelocynus microtis*), in addition to large birds of economic importance (*Penelope spp.*, *Psophia spp.* And , *Mitu spp.*). Other species seen along the concession were primates *Ateles paniscus*, *Cebus spp.*, *Saguinus spp.* and *Alouata juara*. When the assessment finishes during the wet season, a document will be elaborated and will be submitted to a scientific journal. During October, the camera traps will record videos, which together with the photos taken to date, will be used as an input to develop communication products on biodiversity in the Purus-Manu Corridor.

Meanwhile, the project produced an analysis **of roads in the Ucayali Region** that seeks to consolidate existing incomplete information from each province in Ucayali. The analysis

also seeks to provide updated information through interviews and satellite imagery. The document includes a chapter about the management functions of roads in the region, as well as thematic maps that describe the border situation with the Acre State (Brazil). The objective is to support the Ucayali Regional Government (GOREU) in the decision making process towards sustainable development in the region.

Furthermore, the issue regarding the proposal of terrestrial connectivity for the Purus-Iñapari province (PL N° 1035) has been included on the agenda of the Regional Megaprojects Monitoring Group of Ucayali (GRMMPU).

### **2.1.5. Support Unit Services**

No aplica.

## **2.2 CROSS-CUTTING THEMES AND USAID KEY ISSUES**

### **2.2.1 Improve Policies and Policy Implementation**

During the year, progress has been made regarding some of the PLAR proposed on our Agenda. In the case of the Protected Areas, progress has been made with some PLAR to improve the management of the APNP as is the case of the cooperation agreement signed between the UGEL-Atalaya and the APNP headquarters, as well as the cooperation agreement signed between the DEFFSU and the APNP headquarters. The first one will allow boosting environmental education activities in the area, while the second one has been made in order to improve surveillance and control activities in the area. In that sense the Project has also prepared a protocol for conducting over flights in the APNP which must be approved by the Chief of the APNP. Moreover, it is expected that this document could feed regulations for the surveillance and control of all the areas included in the SINANP that are currently being prepared by SERNANP.

Regarding the Purus Action Plan, 03 workshops has been carried out, resulting in a document with an assessment of the implementation of the 2007 – 2011 Purus Action Plan and proposals for further implementation of the plan. In addition, with technical and financial support of the project, representatives of FECONAPU and ORAU have sustained meetings in Lima with senior officials from the Ministry of Education, Ministry of Culture, Ministry of Environment and the Ministry of Foreign Affairs to present this proposal.

Regarding our work with GOREU in search of an effective management of timber forest concessions in the Ucayali region, as established in our PLAR agenda the Project has contributed to the elaboration of three legal proposals, a Supreme Decree about the General Forest Management Plan (GFMP), re-entry and extension of terms for the mobilization of balances, recalculation of the timeshares, and reasons of expiration; a Ministerial Resolution that regulates the recalculation of debts by timeshares of concession contracts for timber purposes; and a Ministerial Resolution that regulates the forest timeshare culmination procedure, mobilization of timber balance, and re-entry to the Annual Operating Plan. All of them, currently pending on the approval of the President of the Republic for their subscription.

Moreover, the Project has support the elaboration of a Regional Ordinance to be subscribed by GORAU declaring of regional priority forest management and control and combating illegal logging and timber trade in the Ucayali region, whose approval is still pending.

Finally, for the proposed PLAR regarding fisheries management in the Tahuamanu basin, 03 meetings have been held between representatives of the fishermen association of Tahuamanu and representatives of PRODUCE, the National Authority regarding river fisheries. During these meetings they have agreed to develop a Fisheries Management Plan for the regulation of the activity in the area, similar as what was proposed in our PLAR agenda.

### 2.2.2 Increase Gender Awareness and Gender-related Program Outcomes

The consortium has a **gender equity Action Plan**, which was developed with the participation of each project partner. We have also received training led by CARE, with the participation of UA-ICAA.

During this period, the “**Analysis of Mechanisms and Existing Barriers to Women’s Participation, Access and Management of Natural Resources**”, was elaborated in Ucayali (Yurúa and Purús) and Madre de Dios (Tahuamanu). This diagnosis was carried out with the participation of 30 stakeholders (CCNN, indigenous organizations, productive associations, and committees, local and regional authorities). Based on this process, we now have detailed and updated information about the productive and reproductive roles of gender, as well as the difficulties for the access to the natural resources management and instances of decision making.

The APNP’s Management Committee of the Sepahua sector has a **reinforcement plan focused on gender** that seeks to consolidate the institutional representation of the Committee. Through the identification of gender gaps, the participation of women is promoted as key stakeholders in the NPAs participatory management.

The objective in the design and implementation of activities to strengthen the participation of women in ECOPURUS and FECONAPU was to put more emphasis on training leaders and representatives in both organizations. As a result, **FECONAPU decided to create a Youth Secretariat** in its organizational structure. ECOPURUS and FECONAPU have identified 24 leaders and Young people from the Junikuin/Cashinahua, Sharanhua, Mastanahua, Madija/Culina, Ashaninka, and Amahuaca peoples, who will support their authorities and will participate in training workshops developed within the project framework. Both organizations consider this a useful way to highlight the existing shared and complementary leadership between men and women.

Perú Bosques, another project, have participated in the gender workshops, which were carried out by **UA-ICAA** and other organizations funded by USAID. Partner institutions of the consortium that have previously not had **institutional gender policies** have started an

internal review process to better integrate gender into internal policies. As an example, ProNaturaleza has been supported by the Monserrate Blanco of UC-ICAA in the development of an internal institutional workshop based on gender inclusion and equity.

### **2.2.3 Strengthening of Selected Regional Organizations and Institutions**

As it has been stated above (ICAA intermediate results), the Project has contributed to the strengthening of local indigenous organizations, such as ECOPURUS (Management Contract Executor in the Purus Communal Reserve), FECONAPU, ACONADISH, as well as regional organizations, such as FENAMAD and ORAU (project partner). It has also contributed to strengthen local associations, such as MABOSINFRON, ECOMUSA and the Iberia fishermen association. Moreover, it has contributed to the strengthening of the APNP and PCR management committees, the Atalaya and Tahuamanu Forest Management Committees, and the Yurua and Purus surveillance committees, as well as to regional indigenous organizations, such as FENAMAD and ORAU (consortium partner).

Regarding State organizations, SERNANP has been strengthened throughout its work with APNP and PCR staff. The Ucayali and Madre de Dios Regional Governments were reinforced, as well as the Tahuamanu and Atalaya provincial governments, were also reinforced by project activities.

### **2.2.4 Improve Region-wide Capacity for Conservation Through Training**

### **2.2.5 Increase Indigenous Peoples' Participation**

Twenty seven percent of the Purus-Manu landscape is indigenous territory, including titled CCNN and Territorial Reserves. Fifty percent corresponds to 5 NPA, including PNP and the PCR. The PNP harbors indigenous peoples in isolation and initial contact (IPIIC), and the PCR is co-managed with Purus indigenous peoples through ECOPURUS. Therefore, our allies to preserve and conserve the landscape are the CCNN and its local and regional organizations.

As described above, the IIPP have achieved the following through the project:

- Participation in political decision making processes at regional, national and international level.
- Capacity building of its local and regional organizations.
- Strengthening their technical knowledge and capacities.
- Reviewing and initiating actions on gender equity and inclusion.

During this period we worked with the following indigenous groups in the Andean Amazon:

X	Amahuaca	<input type="checkbox"/>	
X	Cashinahua	<input type="checkbox"/>	Cacataibo
X	Culina	<input type="checkbox"/>	Yanesha
X	Mastanahua	<input type="checkbox"/>	Siona
X	Piro	<input type="checkbox"/>	Cofán
X	Sharanahua	<input type="checkbox"/>	Ese' ejja
X	Asháninka	<input type="checkbox"/>	Amarakaeri
X	Yaminahua	<input type="checkbox"/>	Arazaeri
<input type="checkbox"/>	Harakmbut	<input type="checkbox"/>	Huachipaeri
<input type="checkbox"/>	Machiguenga	<input type="checkbox"/>	Sapitieri
<input type="checkbox"/>	Shipibo	<input type="checkbox"/>	Toyoeri
<input type="checkbox"/>	Isconahua	<input type="checkbox"/>	Pukirieri
<input type="checkbox"/>	Shuar	<input type="checkbox"/>	Quechua, Aymara
<input type="checkbox"/>	Kichwa	<input type="checkbox"/>	
<input type="checkbox"/>	Secoya	<input type="checkbox"/>	Shipibo
		<input type="checkbox"/>	Others

### 2.2.6 Climate Change – Adaptation

A **climate change vulnerability assessment for the Madre de Dios and Ucayali region** has been conducted during the reported period. The elaboration of the report is being finished at the district level, within NPAs and TRs of the Purus Complex.

The assessment, which included the analysis of three emission scenarios and 18 global circulation models for years 2030, 2050, and 2080, revealed that the most vulnerable districts facing climate change have been identified in a socio-climatic base. . Based on this analysis, a second technical document is being prepared to include the analysis of ecosystems in Madre de Dios and Ucayali. The vulnerability assessment has been considered as an input for designing a regional strategy focused on climate change in Madre de Dios by the Climate Change Sub-commission of CAR-MDD.

The **climate change vulnerability assessment at community level** has been initiated by applying the tool of Climate Change Vulnerability Assessment (CVCA). So far, 11 workshops have been carried: 07 indigenous communities of Purus, in Puerto Esperanza, 1 CN, 1 colonial settlement and a town in Tahuamanu. The Purus and Tahuamanu Provincial Municipalities and Mayors supported these workshops. Based on these activities, we seek that they assume leadership in the development process for Plans on Climate Change Adaptation and Risk Management.

A total of 332 people participated (201 men and 131 women) in the seven workshops. Of the attendees, 256 came from Junikuin, Sharanahua, Asháninka, Madija, Mastanahua, and Amahuaca indigenous peoples. In Puerto Esperanza, the attendees were the Provincial Mayor, Sub-Regional Management representatives, Puerto Esperanza Health Center, Purus UGEL; Agricultural Agency, SERNANP, Pichis-Palcazu Special Projects, Risk Management Project in educational spaces, Civil Defense Office, secondary educational institutions (EIAPE and CEBA), local organizations, (MABOSINFRON), producer's organizations, Defense Front, districts of Puerto Esperanza town center; indigenous organizations (FECONAPU, ECOPURUS and FECOINDEPU), NGOs (APECO), etc.

In most of the workshops in the CCNN, representatives of the Sub Regional Purus Committee, Defense Civil Purus Municipality and Economic and Social Development Purus Municipality were present. Health experts and initial, elementary and secondary level teachers of the CCNN were also present at these workshops.

In Tahuamanu, the analysis of the colonial population settlement - Arca Pacahuara and one Belgium native community - was carried out with the participation of the Provincial Mayor.

As part of this work, a translators training process was carried out, and was initiated with the *Translators Training on Climate Change Vulnerability Assessment in Puerto Esperanza Workshop*. The objective was to identify and choose two people (01 man and 01 woman) from each indigenous people in the zone. As a result, 9 people were chosen from different ethnic groups (junikuin, ashaninka, sharanahua, madija) to participate in the workshops in the 7 CCNN and in Puerto Esperanza. Translators are essential to ensure an accurate rendering of the Spanish messages into the native language and vice versa) during training processes (in this case regarding climate change) not only for the project purposes, but also for future processes led by other key stakeholders (e.g. prior consultation).

### 2.2.7 Climate Change (Sustainable Landscapes, REDD+)

With matching funds, a **regional biomass map has been shared in Madre de Dios**, within the development framework of a Monitoring, Register and Verification System, using specific research protocols for monitoring deforestation and degradation activities in Madre de Dios. We have also participated alongside members of the Environmental Services and REDD Roundtable in Madre de Dios, in 2 meetings to share experiences about the regional progress in issues related to REDD+: the meeting about Jurisdictional REDD+ was supported by the CIAM and carried out in July. The national preparatory meeting for the Meeting of the Governors Group for Climate and Forests – GCF carried out in September.

## 3. NETWORKING AND SYNERGY

### 3.1. ANDEAN AMAZON LEVEL



No aplica

### **3.2. NATIONAL LEVEL**

At national level, several of our activities have been done in partnership with Peruvian State institutions, especially the SERNANP (for the NPA) and the Vice Ministry for Intercultural Affairs (for TRs). The relationship with the Ministry of the Environment and Foreign Affairs is in its initial phases, particularly in terms of the update of the Purus Action Plan. We are also supporting MINAM in the development of an Education Program, Culture and Environmental Citizenship, led by the Provincial Municipality of Purus.

Also at national level, the cooperation work has continued with State organizations AIDESEP and other NGOs (including other ICAA consortiums) in order to raise awareness of the risks implied by approval of the Iberia-Puerto Esperanza Terrestrial Interconnection Draft Bill.

### **3.3. SUB NATIONAL LEVEL**

At subnational level, we have worked closely with the Ucayali Regional Government (GOREU), the Executive Forest and Wildlife Directorate (DEFFS) and the Sub-Management of Citizen Participation and Indigenous Peoples in charge of the IPIIC issue. We worked with the Madre de Dios Regional Government (GOREMAD), the General Flora and Wildlife Directorate on Natural Resources Management, and the Office of indigenous Issues for the IPIIC issue..

Within civil society, we have been working with the Indigenous Federation of the Madre de Dios River and Tributaries (FENAMAD).

In Madre de Dios, we have worked in a coordinated and cooperative manner with other consortiums of ICAA and the ISU, as well as with projects funded by USAID, such as Perú Bosques. The biggest challenge is to maintain continuous coordination to maximize efforts and achieve a broader and more effective impact in the region, without overwhelming the key stakeholders with whom we work. The project has also conducted actions in partnership with the IIAP, with whom we are still working under an active agreement.

In Ucayali, the cooperation work with the Indigenous Landscapes Consortium, especially in the issue related to indigenous peoples in isolation, has been a key element for accomplishing the corresponding activities and achievements.

### **3.4. LANDSCAPE LEVEL**

We have been working with the Provincial Municipalities of Purus, Atalaya and Tahuamanu, as well as with institutions such as the Peruvian Amazon Research Institute (IIAP) in Madre de Dios, and the APECO NGO in Purus. We have also worked with the local indigenous organizations FECONAPU (Purús) and ACONADISH (Yurúa).

Cooperation work with the Local Education Management Units (UGELs) of Atalaya, Purús, Yurua and Tahuamanu has been initiated in coordination with the APNP and CR Headquarters.

Finally, in collaboration with the UA-ICAA specialist in economic issues, we have continued the work with aims to achieve the financial sustainability of the APNP and the PCR.

### **3.5. OTHERS**

No aplica

## **4. IMPACT OF LEVERAGED RESOURCES**

The SZF is contributing to the conservation of the Manu National Park – part of the Purus Manu Conservation Corridor – through a five-year project (initiated in January 2013) funded by the Ministry of the Environment of Germany BMU (a total of 2.450.000 Euros). In addition, ProPurus has funds from Blue Moon Fund (US\$80,000 and Gordon and Betty Moore Foundation (US\$153,860) by two years and, ORAU has a five year project funded by Rainforest Foundation Norway (US\$640,000).

## **5. PERFORMANCE MANAGEMENT PLAN**

The revised PMP for the PMCC was approved with the 2013-2014 work plan starting in January 2013. The information for all quarterly performance measurement indicators has been registered in accordance with the formats provided by the ISU, which are now being complemented for this annual period with outcome indicators as established in the PMP.

## **6. SUCCESS STORIES**

### **From the Tahuamanu natural forests to far European lands**

The shiringa tree (*Hevea brasiliensis*) is a highly important species in the natural forests of Madre de Dios. The use of latex from this species represents a green ancestral activity which is carried out by the Tahuamanu inhabitants. The shiringa activity in Madre de Dios was first initiated at the end of the XIX century and entailed the development and origin of many localities in the region, such as Iberia. However, this activity diminished during the 80's. The loss of commercial value of shiringa natural forests makes them vulnerable to land use change for ranching and other agricultural activities.

The company "ECOMUSA natural rubber of the MAP Tahuamanu" was created in 2005 in Iberia through an initiative of 22 producers whose families have always been working in the shiringa latex production. Through diligent management, in 2008, ECOMUSA achieved the concession of 7900 ha of forests with shiringa trees. In this area, and in their partners private land forests, the extraction of shiringa latex began managing local sales. ECOMUSA aimed to provide an added value to the latex, however, and thanks to many strategic alliances they are now able to produce shiringa artisanal sheets, which in turn resulted in expansion

into national markets. With project assistance, ECOMUSA has increased its production and has obtained shiringa latex smoked sheets with exporting quality. As a result, ECOMUSA has achieved its first exportation of 1430 kg of latex sheets to Portugal. In 2012, ECOMUSA sold for the first time 638 kg of shiringa sheets, which were allocated in the national market. Such an accomplishment encourages producers to keep working in the conservation of shiringa natural forests.

### **Sharing knowledge between Yurúa and Purús**

In August 2013, members of the Yurúa and Purús Surveillance Committees carried out a wonderful learning exchange experience. Yurúa indigenous peoples visited Purús, receiving a very special welcome by their neighbors, who were dressed in traditional clothes and performed traditional dances. The meetings held by members of the Purús Committee were really encouraging, especially when they shared their experiences regarding both the monitoring and surveillance of the APNP and their communal territories. Their experience was focused on the management of mahogany seeds and harvest aquatic turtles. FECONAPU and ECOPURUS members participated in these meetings, in which they showed to their Yurúa brothers how they can help their communities manage their demands, and well as to co-manage the Purús Communal Reserve to the benefit of their members.

The generation of knowledge and experiences from settler to settler, definitely touched each participant during this experience. This not only enabled the exchange of knowledge, but also the reevaluation of their work as voluntary park-rangers. Thus, they are now assured of the appropriate way – supported by the management of protected areas and natural resources sustainably – to achieve a harmonious and respectful development of their ancestral habits.

When Zacarías Pérez Trujillo and Alfredo Tello Canales returned to Yurúa they reported this experience during the communal assembly of their communities. They were really surprised for the great kindness shown by their brothers in Purús. They have also noticed the high organizational capacity and respect of the surveillance committee, as well as the efficient control and surveillance activities from the Reserve and Park staff.

### **Together for the largest conservation corridor**

The Purús-Manu Consortium has led an increasingly sizeable movement, which has halted the threat related to the draft bill pertaining to the terrestrial connection from Puerto Esperanza to Iberia. Such a road will threaten indigenous peoples in isolation, two natural protected areas, certified forest concessions, one conservation concession, and dozens of indigenous communities in a direct and irreversible manner. All of this will endanger the corridor (10 million of ha).

The starting point was the development and distribution of a technical report about the project and its potential environmental and social impacts. This was shared with national authorities of the Executive and Legislative Branch, as well as with local and regional authorities. The report rapidly became a key referent to support opinions regarding this

issue, which in turn created a trend of opinion in defense of the social and natural diversity of the corridor. We are gradually fostering all venues and opportunities for dialogue, as well as meetings at the local and regional levels alongside different stakeholders in order to disseminate the real situation and opportunities of an inclusive and sustainable development vision against uninformed options.

Therefore, the leadership of the Ministry of the Environment was supported by the civil society regarding the protection of this area. This was also supported by the Ministry of Culture and other authorities that expressed disapproval of the project. The representatives of the Congress of the Republic were also positively influenced.

We also worked in parallel to influence public opinion. Based on press conferences and events, trips with the media, interviews with local authorities and peoples, and most importantly, different informative meetings with leading journalists and heads of the main national media, over 30 media appearances were generated, including many research reports, which in turn entailed over 100 media appearances related to the Purus situation.

Furthermore, based on the direct work with the main TV, radio and press media, a trend of opinion in favor of conservation of the Purus-Manu Complex emerged. These trends still continue and have weakened the support for the poorly planned terrestrial interconnection draft law.

This organized and combined effort at different fronts, and with the participation of the local population, authorities and civil society, generated a movement which enabled to halt the draft law. This effort by the consortium members is ongoing. Even though the project has not been definitely filed, it is expected that this will happen before the annual legislature closes.

## **7. ENVIRONMENTAL COMPLIANCE**

No mitigation measures are currently being applied. The document "Amended Initial Environmental Examination" is being finished. Afterwards, mitigation measures will be defined if needed.

## **8. SUMMARY**

### **8.1 ACHIEVEMENTS**

At the NPA's level, the major achievements are as follows: (i) approval of the APNP and PCR master plans; (ii) increase of key stakeholders in the APNP management committee; (iii) early detection of threats in the NPA (illegal path and mining activities); (iv) capacity building of park-rangers, surveillance committees and ECOPURUS.

The main achievements regarding indigenous territories are as follows: (i) development of a Regional Plan for the IPIIC's protection in Madre de Dios, and (ii) capacity building of protection agents in the TRs.

In productive activities, indigenous youth were part of the agroforestry work within their communities. ECOMUSA has directly exported 1430 kg of rubber to Portugal, thanks to the improvement in the shiringa collection and shiringa sheets management.

At the policy level, FECONAPU and ORAU have submitted their vision on the Purus development to the highest national authorities, thus achieving the access to political decision making spaces against the draft bill threat.

Due to the diagnostic of forest concessions in the Ucayali Region, the project has achieved in promoting a nationwide proposal to adapt a set of rules and procedures to promote sustainable forest management in the Ucayali region.

## **8.2 CHALLENGES AND ADJUSTMENTS**

The risk of approval of the Draft Bill still remains. Therefore, it is still a vitally important issue on the consortium's agenda.

On the other hand, we have the challenge of making SERNANP more visible and involved in the Pariamanu basin (Madre de Dios) – a top priority due to illegal mining activities.

It is also a challenge to generate long-term emergency measures for the IPIIC, due to risk for the IPIIC and people inhabiting Las Piedras and Tahuamanu Basins.

A new scenario has arisen in the Yurúa sector, since Perú Petro has initiated the promotion of plot N° 169, which overlaps the total area for a conservation mosaic proposed by ORAU. Therefore, the consortium is assessing the possibilities to strengthen ACONADISH regarding to prior consultation, as well as to provide more staff and financial resources with the goal of promoting conservation of the area.

## **9. ANNEXES**

9.1 Annex A – List of Acronyms (Archivo adjunto)

9.2 Annex B – Maps Indicators 1 and 2 (Archivos adjuntos)

9.3 Annex C – Revised PMP (no aplica)

## **10. IMPLEMENTATION DETAILS**

10.1 TABLE 1. Targets and Achievements Table – ICAA-wide Indicators (Excel file).

10.2 TABLE 2. Funding Level (Archivo Adjunto en excel)

The following tables are included in the attached excel file:

- 10.3 TABLE 3. Targets and Achievements Table – Partner Indicators
- 10.4 TABLE 4. Activity Description
- 10.5 TABLE 5. Funding Sources